

# SPORTS

## New victory for Soviet ice hockey



(Continued from page 1)

charged that Canada would beat the USSR and thus prove it has been worth their while crossing the ocean.

On April 24 Canada indeed went all out, even resorting to unsportsmanlike stategems. Lying behind their opponents in speed and aggression, the Canadians resorted to foul play, literally stalking their rivals, which was ultimately their undoing.

The Soviet team, many of whom had played more than once against various Canadian

line-ups (Tretyak, Vasilev, Babkov, Feilsov, Makarov, Kapustin, Shalimov and Golikov, for instance), proved they were equal to the challenge. The USSR won the Tampere game, 4-3, and, in the luck of the draw, took on Canada again the next day, in Helsinki. The latter game turned out essentially to be a replay of the previous game except that Canada managed once to equalize, 4-4; but the USSR showed character and equanimity, with Makarov, despite a seriously injured shoulder, and defenceman Feilsov helping put the team in the lead, 6-4.

We are happy to have won the world and European titles again, said Viktor Tikhonov following the Sunday encounter. Even though we succeeded in sewing up the titles, it was quite rough sailing. We ran into the stiffest opposition from the Canadians, many of whom played a tough and even foul game; still our players did not

flinch in the face of injury. I guess the fans got a lot of excitement from those drama-packed games which, on the other hand, had us coaches, worrying a lot.

The USSR line-up featured exclusively three leading Moscow clubs — the Central Army Club, Spartak and Dynamo. 13 team members, including substitute goalie Tsyhnykh, came from the Army Club and five each from Spartak and Dynamo.

Goal-minders Tretyak and Myshkin, along with defencemen Vasilev, Pervukhin, Bilyalov, Feilsov, Kasatonov, Babkov and Glaznev, have world and European titles to their credit; Zubkov was the only newcomer.

The three following attacking trios were unchanged from their club composition: Krutov-Larionov-Makarov (CAC); Shalimov-Shepelyov-Kapustin (Spartak); Khomutov-Zhilukov-Drezdinsky (CAC); while the fourth trio made up of Spartak's Tyumenev and Kozelevnikov and Dynamo's centre Golikov.

The three young forwards Larionov, Kozelevnikov and Tyumenev were in their element from the outset.

The USSR topped the European standing with 10 points, followed by Sweden, with six, and Czechoslovakia, with five points. Finland came fourth with five points, too, ahead of the FRG with four points, and Italy with nothing.

On April 27 the USSR will take on Sweden and on April 29 it will meet Czechoslovakia.

On April 25 Czechoslovakia edged Sweden 3-2.

The USSR now has 16 points, Czechoslovakia, 11; Sweden, nine; and Canada, eight.



The Makarov, Larionov and Krutov (in front of the goal) trio scores again.

PHOTO: V. V. KARPOV/ASSOCIATED PRESS

## REACHING UP TO THE SKY

The first Soviet Everest expedition has set up a fourth camp at an altitude of 8,250 metres. Neither snowfalls, nor high winds raging for several days on end disrupted this important stage in their continuing assault of the world's highest summit (8,848 m).

After pitching the third camp the climbers started using oxygen masks both in sleep and at work. This makes man more agile at high altitudes.

The route followed by the Soviet team is totally untravelled

and immensely difficult technically. Above the 7,300 m mark begins a sheer cliff with very few footholds and hollows, extending up to the 8,500 mark, which will soon be within their reach. The climbers at the fourth camp are afforded an unhampered view of the tents at the first camp standing on the Khumbu icefall, 1,750 metres below.

The climbers say the Pamir peaks back at home seem quite comfortable and cosy compared with that towering mass. There are four rounds still to go.

## CHAMPIONSHIP WILL BE HELD IN MOSCOW

The congress of the European Table Tennis Union held in Budapest, the capital of Hungary, supported a proposal to hold the

### News from London tournament

Portisch leads the standings at an international chess tournament in London with 6.5 points, and Karpos, Spassky and Andersson are level at 5.5 points each, after nine rounds.

In the ninth round Karpos beat Miles; Spassky disposed of Meister and Geller tied with Portisch. Ljubojevic downed Nunn, Christensen and Andersson drew respectively with Speelman and Short, while Sereyan and Timman adjourned their games.

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## FORMATION' gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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The congress elected György Lakatos, chairman of the Hungarian Table Tennis Federation, as its new president, in place of Jupp Schlat, West Germany.

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PHOTO: V. V. KAR

# THE WORLD

## GOVERNMENT RESHUFFLE IN FRG

Bonn. Addressing the parliamentary Social-Democratic Party of Germany FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt announced changes in his government.

Manfred Lahmeyer will be the new minister of finance, and Hans Mattheuer the minister of posts and telecommunications; the ministry of labour and social affairs will be headed by all SDP members.

## DENIAL FROM IRANIAN MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Teheran. According to the "Kashan" magazine the Iranian Minister of Foreign Affairs has denied American Senator Jackson's allegation with regard to Iran's intentions in the Persian Gulf area.

Speaking on a CBS TV programme the senator claimed



Zero option. Drawing by Yury Ivanov

## BUSH TO VISIT CHINA

Washington. In keeping with an agreement between the American and Chinese governments, Vice-President G. Bush is to visit China early in May for talks with the Chinese leaders, an official spokesman for the White House has announced here.

He stressed that Bush's visit to Peking indicates the great significance which the United States attaches to relations with China and to their desire to develop

## CONDEMNATION

### OF ISRAELI AGGRESSORS AND THEIR SPONSORS

New York. At its seventh emergency session on the Palestinian question, the UN General Assembly resolutely condemned the foreign policy line of the United States aimed at unreserved all-round support for the aggressive annexationist policy of Israel, which tramples down the inalienable rights of the Middle Eastern peoples, and at perpetuating the explosive situation obtaining in the region.

The UN General Assembly also condemned Israel's actions as an occupying power in the captured

Arab lands and the annexed Golan Heights.

The General Assembly censured any attempt which stands in the way of exercising the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the provision of military, economic and political aid to Israel or the misuse by a permanent member of the Security Council of the right of veto, which allows Israel to continue its aggression and occupation and to stubbornly persist in its refusal to carry out its obligations in accordance with the Charter and with other respective resolutions of the United Nations.

## IMPERMISSIBLE STATEMENTS

Ottawa. In his public lectures in a number of Canadian cities, the American Ambassador in Canada, P. Robinson, described as "inadequate" Canada's defence efforts, and lectured Ottawa on the subject of what it should do to boost its military power and how it should go about it.

## Washington

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency has published a report on military expenditure and arms deliveries in the world for 1970-79.

According to the report, which has collected information from 145 countries, Washington has sold arms to the tune of 60.37 million dollars, abroad. A major portion went to the unstable Middle and Near East where the USA has been actively expanding its military presence and arming "regimes which are friendly towards Washington". Israel has received 7,380 million dollars' worth of armaments in recent years and Iran—over 12,905 million dollars up to 1979 when the shah's regime was toppled.

## FACTS and EVENTS

The Canadian National Defence Minister G. Lamontagne told journalists that Robinson's criticism of the military policies of the Canadian government went beyond the limits of what was permissible for an official of a foreign country and that it was incompatible with his diplomatic status.

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The State Board of Statistics of China says that the population of the country stood at 996.23 million by the end of 1981. This is 1.4 per cent more than the previous year. This means that the population of China grew by 13.7 million in one year. These figures do not include the population of Taiwan.

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ROUND  
the Soviet  
Union

THE "AKADEMICHESKII KURCHATOV" RESEARCH SHIP HAS ARRIVED IN THE PORT OF KALININGRAD AFTER A ROUND-THE-WORLD 75,000 MILE VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, AND THE INDIAN AND PACIFIC OCEANS. Research was carried out into the oceanographic conditions propitious for productive fishing in the open sea. This should help ships to locate new areas rich in fish and thus expand fishing limits.

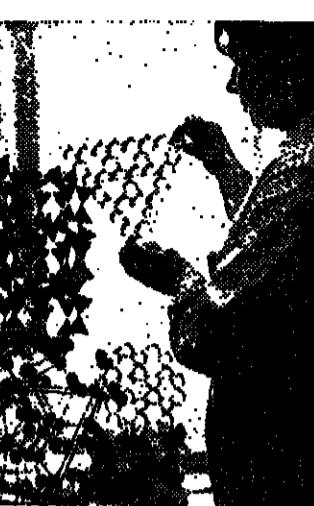
"MY HOMELAND — THE USSR" AN EXHIBITION OF CHILDREN'S ART HAS JUST OPENED AT MOSCOW'S ARTIST HOUSE. The exhibition is based on the work of the winners of a contest run by the "Vnukovskii" magazine for pioneers, schoolchildren, and pupils from children's art schools and groups; in all over 10,000 entries were submitted, among them paintings, drawings, sculptures, woven and knitted items, embroidery, etc.

THERE ARE NOW SIX BIG INSTALLATIONS AT THE URGENTOVO GAS DEPOSIT FOR DRYING AND REFINING GAS FOR TRANSPORTATION. The deposit's daily output is around 300,000,000 cu m, and this figure will reach 400,000,000 by the close of the year.

A CITY PALACE OF CULTURE HAS JUST OPENED AT KUZNETSK IN THE PENZA REGION. Architects, artists and craftsmen from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, Bryansk, Penza and Samarkand helped build the palace which has two auditoriums for 1,200 and 400 seats.

THE FIRST VISITORS HAVE ARRIVED AT THE JURNEIKS (SAILOR) HOTEL SITUATED ON THE ESTUARY OF THE DAUGA RIVER.

A SOVIET-FRENCH SYMPOSIUM ON SPACE BIOLOGY AND MEDICINE HAS DISCUSSED THE RESULTS OF JOINT EXPERIMENTS ABOARD SOVIET SPACE SHIPS. Specialists from both countries expressed satisfaction with the progress made in the preparation of a programme of medico-biological research for the forthcoming joint Soviet-French manned flight. Delegates also discussed plans for continued cooperation in space biology and medicine.

THE FASCINATING  
WORLD OF CRYSTALSCoal production  
on the increase  
in Uzbekistan

Geologists have discovered another promising coal field in the spurs of the Pamir Mountains. The huge coking-coal reserves of the deposit, running into tens of millions of tonnes, make this the biggest coal seam in the Soviet Central Asian republic of Uzbekistan. Work has already started on a mine there, which is expected to produce its first thousands of tonnes of coal as early as this year.

Coal production in Uzbekistan, which also has ample gas reserves, increases at a fast pace. Even today the republic's annual coal output amounts to several million tonnes of coal half of which comes from a large open-cast mine outside Tashkent. But there will be a further growth of coal production in the republic in the near future. This will make it possible to commission large-scale power-generating facilities fired by cheap locally available coal and will thus help to save huge amounts of gas for use in the chemical industry. The newly located coal field in the foothills of the Pamir, near the USSR's southern border, will ensure stable coal supplies to Uzbekistan's rapidly developing industry.

Soviet scientists have developed models of crystalline lattices for various substances (photo above). This, for instance, is a haemoglobin molecule (left photo). Here you see a simulated human body covered with a liquid crystal film. Liquid crystals are known to change their colour in accordance with changes in temperature. This makes possible a method for accurate temperature measurements. Thus, doctors now can determine the overall picture of a disease affecting internal organs by changes in the colour of liquid crystal films applied to the human body.

Not very long ago crystals were of interest to man only because of their beauty. Now that man has discovered the many wonderful properties of crystals, however, their future cannot be overestimated. Man's knowledge of the properties of crystals has enabled him to make superhard materials which are not known in nature, to reduce considerably the size of electronic devices and to create lasers. In outer space crystals are used to accumulate solar energy and to convert it into electric energy. They are to be found in watches and computers. Crystals are everywhere.

The science of studying crystals is called crystallography. It is the concern of several major scientific establishments, including the A. Shubnikov Institute of Crystallography of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

SIBERIA'S  
ELECTRICITY

The most distant oil fields of the Samotlor deposit have been switched to a reliable source of electric energy now that the 231-kilometre 500-kV transmission line, connecting this oil-producing region to the Surgut power station, has come into permanent operation.

From the very beginning of oil and gas production in the region it was planned to supply the fields with locally produced power, thus avoiding long-distance transmission. To achieve this the Surgut Station No. 1 and the Tobolsk thermal power station will be operating at full capacity by late 1985, and the first units will go into operation at Surgut station No. 2 and Tyumen station No. 2. The construction of power stations will also be started at Novy Urengoy and at Nizhnevartovsk, both of which will use gas.

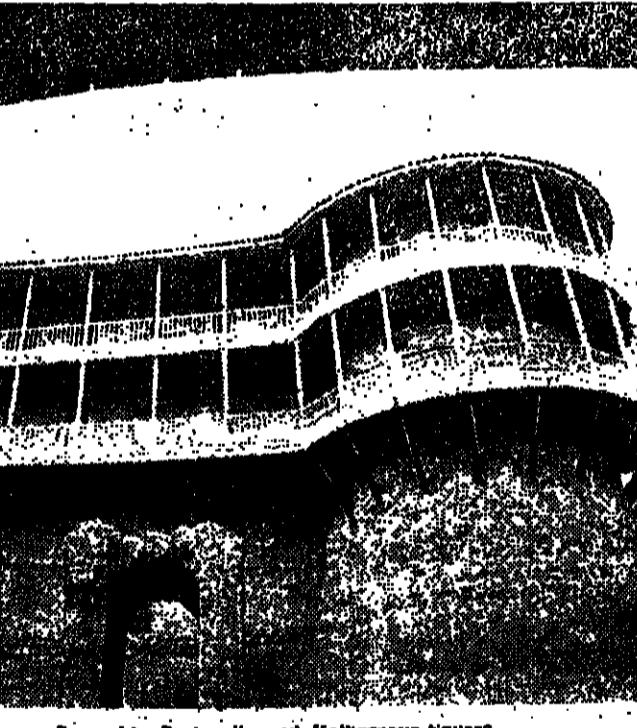
## Places to visit

## OLD STREETS OF TBILISI

Tbilisi, capital of Georgia, since the fifteenth century. Credit is due to the respect shown by present-day architects for the work of their forebears. New buildings are carefully integrated into the old streets and neighbourhoods. And it is in this that consists the special charm of present-day Tbilisi.

The ruins of the Narikala fortress which has withstood forty invasions are now perched along with a modern spa building, while the huge windows of the Palace of Chess sparkle in the sun opposite the ancient Lurzhi "Blue" Monastery. Narrow cobblestone streets run down to wide boulevards. Small brick houses with vine-entwined balconies decorated with carved wooden handrails and having tiled patios snuggle up to high-rise buildings.

There is an old street in the city which bears the name of Nikoloz Baratashvili, a Georgian poet. Part of the walls of Tbilisi run along it. Architects have turned the walls into a museum telling people about the city's past and about the life and habits of the Georgian peoples. Another section of the walls, that between the city's two gates, has been transformed into an ethnic Georgian bar, a cafe, a souvenir shop, and an exhibition hall of the Academy of Arts where lots of applied art are displayed and sold. An tourist and nearby is decorated in the style of times past.



In the photo: restored houses on Prospekt Ruisaveli and Kirovskaya Square.

## Pens' to teach children highway code

Thirty small and attractive-looking electric "Pens" cars have been sent to Moscow from the Volzhsky auto plant in Togliatti. They are intended for use at the children's car ground which is to be opened at the exhibition of National Economic Achievements.

ETERNAL LIFE OF LOVE-POETRY  
Poetry about love encompasses all spheres of human existence, contends poet Yuryev Vnukov. In TRUD newspaper, it is varied as the world itself, for love is as complex, many-layered and tantalizing as man is. Any life situation a man may find himself in will almost certainly have been covered by world poetry, and he could do worse than turn to verse for help in dealing with the matter in question. Man's feelings are often vague, complex and entangled; poetry helps him to untangle them, to find his true self and to define his attitude towards a person to whom he feels attachment.

The aim of poetry is to help people in their quest for answers to agonizing problems, which are often insurmountable for each new generation, Vnukov continues. In opening a book of poetry, a man is seeking wise advice to help him through a difficult period and the person who remembers his past, who sums it up as "it were looking for his mistakes and for where he was right, can also fall back on poetry. Lyric verse represents the embodiment of the life experience of a vast number of people, and what they have recovered of their own lives gives the reader strength to carry on, to see the light of day and to reach out for it. This is why poetry, about love which has existed for thousands of years, is eternal, the poet points out.

The "Pens" is a real car, though in miniature. Two batteries enable it to run for eight hours without need for recharging. It travels at a speed of up to 20 kilometres per hour. The designers aimed to provide children with a safe and reliable vehicle which could be used to teach them traffic rules and regulations. Their aim has been achieved.

## NATURAL SHELTERS

By creating big, comfortable natural shelters, men have also simulated natural processes. For instance, round virgin chrysotum in the Tien Shan Mountains, though it exists in nature, only in small quantities.

The analysis of associated minerals and nuggets revealed that they had formed in the earth's mantle at a depth of over 60 kilometres. The processes at this depth are apparently similar to those in magma. The metallic minerals were found in small quantities in a volcanic eruption or metamorphism.

About two dozen villages in the Tien Shan Mountains are known to scientists. Most of them are not often found. Although nuggets, however, were discovered in Yakutia, not long ago. Up to now virgin aluminum has only been found in three soil samples.

## CENTENARIAN TEACHER

Yulian Matrosov, from the village of Matrosovka, in the Caucasus, recently celebrated his 100th birthday at the school where he started teaching 70 years ago. The centenarian received congratulations from hundreds of his pupils — workers, farmers, schoolchildren, and their parents. Together with his pupils he worked in the fields of a local cooperative farm, the first one in the region.

At the two-storey village school, there is now a language lab and other well-equipped laboratories, a library containing many volumes and a gym. With the help of their comrades from the whole district, in the Russian Federation, the Ukraine and Armenia, the school children set up a friendship between their teacher's guidance class and the Arzhanal's successors in the educational family of the peoples of the USSR.

## VIEWPOINT

## Cultural exchange

Yuri BARADASH,  
First Deputy Minister  
of Culture

Our view is that international cultural relations should in no way depend on monetary considerations of political expediency, but is based on the constant desire of peoples for cooperation, for mutual understanding and growing trust.

The Soviet Union maintains cultural links with more than 125 countries of the world. Our cultural relations are strongest with the socialist countries. Last year, these countries were visited by 85 Soviet artistic groups and companies, while the Soviet Union was toured by 100 companies and groups from the fraternal nations.

This country has agreements on scientific and cultural exchange with more than 80 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and cultural exchange has been implemented with nearly all countries in these regions.

Apart from the traditional forms of cultural contacts, we provide highly qualified specialists to advise and give practical help, for instance, in such matters as the establishment of an educational basis in modern music, in art and in dancing.

In order to protect these reservoirs from pollution, Leningrad has set up a specialized hydrotechnical service made up of a fleet of 150 ships of different designation.

Strict regulations concerning the maintenance of the ecological balance have been enforced. Ships and industries have been forbidden to dump their waste in the river. A complex of purification plants for industrial and urban waste, the largest in Europe, is under construction on Rely Island, in the Neva estuary. Also under construction is the first Soviet system for the automatic control and monitoring of the quality of water.

In the future this system is expected to incorporate the entire North Western Soviet Union from Lake Onega to the Gulf of Finland.

We have extensive plans for 1982, the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR. Major events in commemoration of the anniversary are the Days of Soviet Culture to be held in Bulgaria, Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba; the Days of Culture of the Russian Federation in Serbia (Yugoslavia), and a festival of Soviet theatre in Czechoslovakia. Meanwhile the USSR will host the Days of Bulgarian Culture, the Days of Serbian Culture in the Russian Federation, a festival of theatre from Romania and the 7th International Tchaikovsky Competition.

Many Soviet companies and hundreds of scientists will visit foreign countries. And an equal number of foreign performers will be appearing in this country. We plan to receive at least 170 companies.

We believe that cooperation is not solely a matter of figures and facts. What is more important is that by acquainting them with the best works of the culture of other countries and nations, people will get to know each other better. Knowledge gives birth to mutual understanding and this, in turn, leads to increased confidence. This is the most reliable way of consolidating the fraternal family of the peoples of the USSR.

## FROM the SOVIET PRESS

## PRESENT-DAY LIFE IN YAKUTIA

Yakutia covers an area of 3,103,000 square kilometres, writes Y. Gorokhova, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Yakut Autonomous Socialist Socialist Republic, in ZVESTIA. This is a land of contrasts — both natural, climatic and socio-economic. Reindeer herds still graze in the Arctic tundra as they did many years ago, while modern technology operates in the south.

The modern villages of Belaya Gora, Andriyushkino, Topolinoye, Olenegorsk, Taimyrsk and dozens of others have sprung up in places which not long ago were wilderness. Former nomads now live in modern flats and have houses of culture and hospitals at their disposal as well as well-equipped schools where the teaching is done in the Yakut, Even, Chukchi and Evenki languages. Schools are putting the finishing touches to their work on the Yakut alphabet, which is to be used in schools of 800 people. Though from an economic point of view such effort may be a waste of time, the Soviet government insists on creating equal opportunities for the development of all peoples, however small the population in question.

Yakutia specializes in producing valuable raw materials. Gas production is expanding and a significant basis for the construction and building materials industry is being created. As far as rates of progress are concerned, 3,400 million roubles' worth of fixed assets were made operational over the tenth five-year plan period (1976-1980). Average annual industrial growth over the three latest five-year plan periods was 7.8 per cent. Taken as a whole, industry in Yakutia now accounts for more than 80 per cent of the republic's gross domestic product.

## SCIENCE IN AGRICULTURE

The increased production of foodstuffs is one of the major tasks facing the eleventh five-year plan, writes the SIBIRSKAYA ZHIZN newspaper. The problem was discussed by Soviet scientists at the annual meeting of the All-Union Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences of the USSR, which took place recently in Moscow.

Research establishments and agricultural enterprises have to all intents and purposes completed their work on the zoning of crop farming. The experience gained in soil-protecting technology has been put into use. Soil-protecting measures were used last year over an area of 44 million hectares enabling the country to save about 800 million rubles.

Scientists, the paper notes, are still heavily in debt to farmers as far as the advanced fodder production is concerned. In particular with regard to the problem of

quickly for, in a few years, the children will be grown-ups. Of course, a special approach will be needed for a channel for children, teenagers and their parents. The people taking part in these programmes will have to be among the most famous scientists, writers, actors, and art directors. Children are very conscious of the status of the person talking to them. Therefore, it is vital that the right people be chosen — people who will have a positive influence on television audiences, make them think and show them the right way to do things.

## ETERNAL LIFE OF LOVE-POETRY

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The aim of poetry is to help people in their quest for answers to agonizing problems, which are often insurmountable for each new generation, Vnukov continues. In opening a book of poetry, a man is seeking wise advice to help him through a difficult period and the person who remembers his past, who sums it up as "it were looking for his mistakes and for where he was right, can also fall back on poetry. Lyric verse represents the embodiment of the life experience of a vast number of people, and what they have recovered of their own lives gives the reader strength to carry on, to see the light of day and to reach out for it. This is why poetry, about love which has existed for thousands of years, is eternal, the poet points out.

## ENTERTAINMENT

### GOLDEN DISC WINNERS

The Golden Disc prize instituted by the Melodia recording company late last year is to be awarded annually. This year, there are ten prize winners.

The Central V. I. Lenin Museum was awarded a prize for the museum's great contribution to the making of records dedicated to the life and work of the leaders of the October Revolution. Other prizes go to: the USSR Bolshoi Theater; conductors Yevgeny Mravinsky and Yevgeny Svetlanov; pianists Sviatoslav Richter and Emil Gilels; composers Georgi Sviridov and Alexandra Pakhmutova; singer Lyudmila Zykina and the Peony pop group.

### NEW TRANSLATION OF 'EUGENE ONEGIN'

A new translation of "Eugene Onegin" has been published in the FRG by Wilhelm Schmitz Verlag. To date, writes "Neue Zürcher Zeitung", this masterpiece by the great Russian poet, Alexander Pushkin, could not be properly appreciated by the German reader, since all previous translations left much to be desired. Now a translation has appeared which is to some extent comparable with the original.

Pushkin's novel in verse has been put out in two simultaneous editions—a pocket and an academic edition with detailed commentaries. Both are illustrated with Pushkin's drawings.

### OISTRAKH FILM

Not a single day passes by without the musical world remembering David Oistrakh. He continues to live on in his pupils, his recordings and in our hearts. What can be more glorious than such memories.

These words by Yevgeny Svetlanov are heard in a new documentary devoted to this outstanding musician—violinist, teacher and conductor.

The film takes us back to Odessa where Oistrakh spent his youth, to Moscow where he lived during his mature years, and to Leningrad where he played in the

### LONG-DISTANCE RUNNER IN ... ART

Noted Soviet film director Eldar Ryazanov is known in this country as the "king of laughter"; indeed, recently, his one-man show filled the Lenin Central Stadium Palace of Sport in Moscow, with 12,000 spectators.

The audience rocked with laughter and applauded as Ryazanov interviewed thousands of spectators. Film clips alternated with improvised



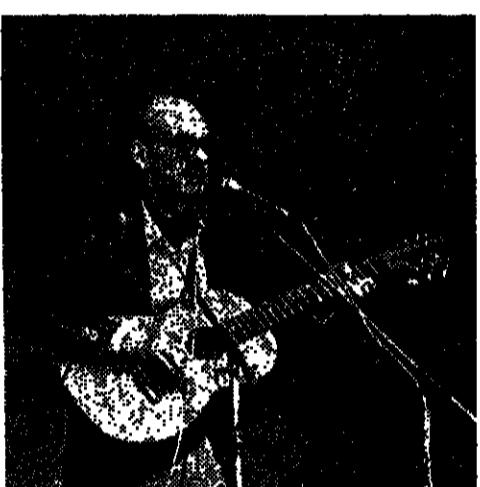
Film director Eldar Ryazanov.

tation, and is determined to continue in the same vein.

Natalya VARTANYAN, Emma GUSEVA



Theatre and film actress Lyudmila Gurchenko.



Post Bulet Okudzhava.

Photos by Igor Lileyev

### FACTS and EVENTS

Great Patriotic War during the days of the blockade. The film shows some of his triumphant concerts abroad, which brought recognition not only to our school of performers but also to Soviet music as a whole.

Famous people—Tikhon Khrennikov, Sviatoslav Richter, Gennady Rozhdestvensky, Oistrakh's pupils as well as grandmaster Mikhail Botvinnik, the violinist's friend, share their memories of him.

The film is directed by Iosif Shardayev for Ekrán Screen Productions. The film is directed by Iosif Shardayev for Ekrán Screen Productions.

### 80-VOLUME LIBRARY OF UKRAINIAN LITERATURE

The Naukova Dumka (Scientific Thought) Academy of Sciences publishing house of the USSR is embarking on the publication of an 80-volume library of Ukrainian literature. This is the first time that our republic has undertaken to publish a systematic collection of classic and outstanding writers of the Ukraine. The edition will appear over a ten-year period and will consist of two series; key volumes being devoted to pre-October and forty-to Soviet literature.

The edition spans practically the whole of Ukrainian literature, he continued, beginning from the period of Kiev Rus right to this day. Each volume will be prefaced by a long forward which will have historical and literary commentaries and be illustrated. The library will be printed in about 200,000 copies.

### FULL CYCLE OF MOZART SYMPHONIES

Leningraders now have an opportunity of hearing the full cycle of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's symphonies. The Orchestra of Classical and Modern Music has prepared a vast program of 41 works by the composer.

Our work on this cycle has helped us to trace the great musician's development. Undoubtedly, his early period has so interested biographers more than musicians, says B. Serov, chief conductor of the orchestra.

At the age of eleven Mozart had written six symphonies; by the time he was seventeen, 21. Many have now been played in our country for the first time. Serov intends to continue working on the cycle and to include works by the composer which have only recently been discovered in archives.

The Soviet Union is providing Afghanistan with considerable help in the building up of its national industry. The biggest factory in the country is that for the production of high-quality nitrogenous fertilizers for agriculture in Mazar-i-Sharif.

Together, Soviet and Afghan specialists have built an auto repair shop in Jangalak and a house-building factory and two bakeries in Kabul; they have located gas fields in Shibarghan and Khoja Cugardag and have

established other industries. The power stations built with Soviet assistance provide more than 55 per cent of all the country's electricity. In the overall volume of industrial production in the state sector, the industries which the USSR has helped build account for more than 70 per cent of all Afghan industrial output.

I am glad to see the Soviet group taking an active part in the association's work. I would also like to draw attention to the fact that this is the first time that a regular meeting of the association's Executive Council has taken place in the capital of a socialist state. This is testimony of our intensified cooperation.

### WHAT'S ON!

May 1-3

#### THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 1—Minkus, "Don Quixote" (ballet); 2 (eve)—Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); Moscow Classical Ballet Ensemble performances: 2 (mat)—Glyzov, Carafa, "Natalie" (ballet); 3—Khichikarian, "Gayane" (ballet).

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 1 (mat)—Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 1 (eve)—Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera); 2 (mat)—Molchenov, "Dawns Are Quiet Here" (opera); 2 (eve)—Prokofiev, " Romeo and Juliet" (ballet).

Stasovskiy and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 1 (mat)—Ballet to Tchaikovsky music for "Snow Maiden"; 1 (eve)—Khrennikov, "A Son-in-Law Without Kith or Kin" (opera); 2 (mat)—Morozov, "Doctor Dolittle" (ballet); 3—Pugni, Gluck, Vasilevskiy, "Zamayevka" (ballet).

Opera and Ballet Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.), 1—Grokhovsky, "Qua-

kye".

Photos by Andrei Golovayev

#### EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists' Club (14/1 Krymskaya Emb.), "Artists' Work of the Kursk Islands"; 25 works by Moscow and Maritime Art.

## BUSINESS



India. More than 300 people attend classes of Russian at the House of Soviet Science and Culture in Delhi. Such Russian language courses have been set up at Soviet cultural centers in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Trivandrum, and they are very popular. There is a growing interest in Russian and Russian literature in India. In the photo: a Russian language class in progress in Delhi.

### BUILT WITH SOVIET ASSISTANCE

Take a look at the economic map of Afghanistan today and you will see dozens of industrial, power, transport and agricultural projects built with Soviet assistance. This cooperation became a good tradition a long time ago.

Following the April 1978 revolution contacts between our two countries have been filled with new content and were raised to new heights with the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Good-neighborly Relations and Cooperation. From the very beginning all projects built in Afghanistan with the economic and technical assistance of the Soviet Union were at once handed over completely into Afghan hands.

The Soviet Union is providing Afghanistan with considerable help in the building up of its national industry. The biggest factory in the country is that for the production of high-quality nitrogenous fertilizers for agriculture in Mazar-i-Sharif.

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### FOOTBALL

Lenin Central Stadium: 2—Moscow Spartak vs Kharkov Metalist; 5 p.m. Berdino Battle Museum-Pasovna (8 Kutuzovsky Prospekt), N. Zhukov and Yu. Ryazanov exhibition of works dedicated to Lenin's 112th birthday anniversary. Daily, except Friday, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. Metro Kutuzovskaya, Trolleybus 2. Bus 89.

JCB HOCKEY: Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sports (10 Tolbukhina St.), 3—Krylya Sovetov vs Kazan SK Uralskiy. 6:45 p.m.

CONCERT HALLS: Lenin Central Stadium, Druzhba All-Purpose Gym (Luzhniki), 1, 2, 3—The Blue Bird pop group.

Olympijskiy Sports Complex, Covered Stadium (Prospekt Mira), 1, 2, 3—The Shotoku Variety Show from Japan.

Lenin Central Stadium, Small Sports Area (Luzhniki), 1, 2—Variety Show from Hungary Széch Széchenyi.

SWIMMING: Trud Palace of Water Sports (14 Varshevskaya Highway), 2—Trade union sponsored city championship in swimming, diving and synchronized swimming. 10 a.m.

RACING: Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 2—Racing and trotting, 1 p.m. May Day prizes are to be contested.

SPORTS: May 2, Athletic relay race around the Sadovoye ring-road, Moscow; newspaper "Vechernaya Moskva" and finish at Mayakovskaya.

WEATHER: May 1-3

Showers in the second part of the day on May 1, daytime temperatures around +15° to +16°C. Wind 3-7 mps. Later in the period wind SW, showers at night, temperatures +4° to +7°C. +13° to +17°C during the day.

### First time in USSR

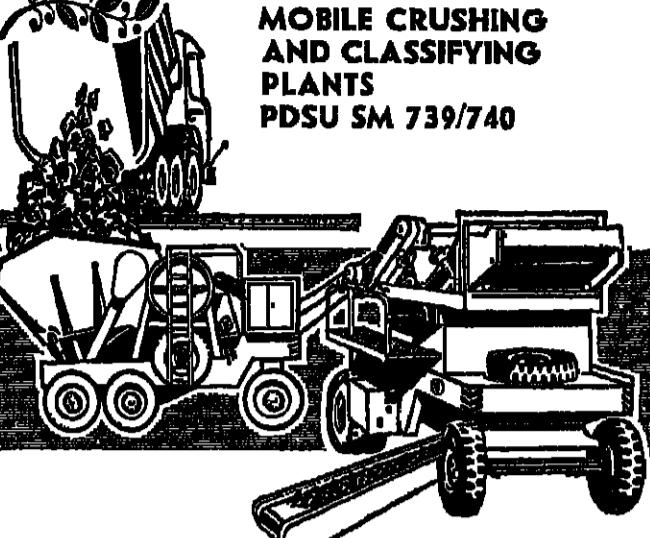
The International Association for the Protection of Industrial Property has held a meeting at the International Trade Centre in Moscow. Soviet specialists have been taking part in the work of the association since 1965. The activities of the Soviet national group are aimed at safeguarding state interests in the protection of industrial property (invention, trade marks, etc.) abroad, and also at improving patent legislation and practices, licensing, and technology transfer.

Our association is a non-governmental organization, says Professor Paul Malherbe, France, association's President. It was set up in 1957. Today, we have a consultative group "IV" status at the United Nations. Among members of our association are representatives of business communities and specialists from 90 countries.

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### 30 YEARS in the world market

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Strength of handled rock, kN/cm <sup>2</sup>	25 to 3000
Max. feed size, mm	340
Crushed size, mm	0 to 70 0-5; 5-10; 10-25
Set power, kW	47.7
Mass of plant, t	24
	14

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### COOPERATION PROBLEMS DISCUSSED

As in the past, all the CMEA countries are represented at the fair. Among the foreign exhibitors, the largest will be the USSR. The FRG and some other capitalist countries have retained their representation offices at the fair. Although some Western governments have bowed to American pressure and refused to take part officially in the fair, some firms from these countries which are regular participants have sent requests to be invited again this year.

The Polish exhibition will be the biggest. Polish industries represented will include the engineering, metal, electrical engineering, electronic, radio industries. Cars, buses, self-propelled cranes, hoisting machines, and mining equipment will be among the items on display. The shipbuilding section will have many models of Polish ships.

### Intourist news

#### STRIKING WARMTH AND CORDIALITY

As an architect, I was interested in construction, said Roger Wright, member of the Architects for Peace organization. I am happy to have met with Soviet colleagues, and I am grateful for the interesting trip they arranged for us in Moscow. I was curious to learn how you cope with the problem of open spaces in cities and with the layout of parks.

Wendy Gwaltney, a doctor by profession, liked the healthy and happy appearance of Soviet children, which she believes, must be the outcome of the proper functioning of the health system. One

I was greatly impressed by the system of education at the Stroganov Art School in Moscow. I was also moved by the exhibition of children's posters to see how the children interpreted questions of war and peace in their art.

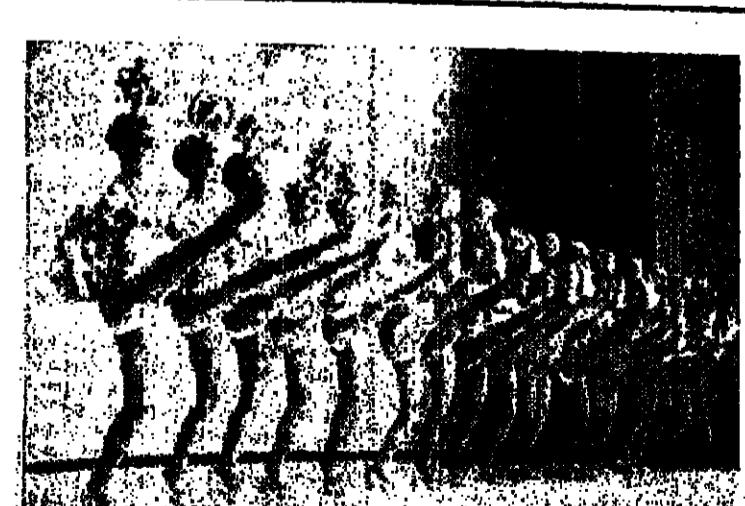
Yelena SUVOROVA

the whole she was struck by the warmth and cordiality of the Soviet people who in the West are for some reason believed to be stand-offish and cold.

Colin Hunter, a metropolitan councillor for the city of Bradford, said:

I was greatly impressed by the system of education at the Stroganov Art School in Moscow. I was also moved by the exhibition of children's posters to see how the children interpreted questions of war and peace in their art.

Yelena SUVOROVA



The Japanese Shobiki Variety Show, again on tour in this country, is at present giving performances in the covered stadium of Moscow's Olimpisky Sports Complex. Included in the programme are traditional national songs and dances, both classical and modern; Latin American rock music; dance numbers; pop songs as well as African dances. The show ends with an enactment of the spectacular Rio carnival. Performances will also be given in Kiev, Riga and Vilnius.

Photos by Andrei Golovayev